

THE FORCEP,

A

QUARTERLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT

OF

DENTAL SCIENCE,

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The New York Teeth Manufacturing Company,

No. 404 BROADWAY,

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1855.

JOSEPH DAVIS, PRINTER, 29 GOLD STREET,

CHEVALIER'S FORCEPS !

Chevalier's finest crocus polished, octagon jointed Forceps, of all the most approved patterns of beaks for two dollars each.

The largest weigh but five ounces with envelope, and will be sent to any part of the Union free, on the receipt of two dollars and twenty-five cents for each forcep.

This class of my forceps, is not generally kept on sale by dealers in Dental goods, in the West.—Dentists should, therefore, be particular to see that "J. D. Chevalier" is stamped on one side of the joint, and Broadway on the other.

My Second Class, oval, or round joint, price \$1.75, are also stamped and warranted.

I also manufacture a third class, called second quality, price \$1.25, which are similar in appearance to the first, but are not warranted, nor is my name upon them.

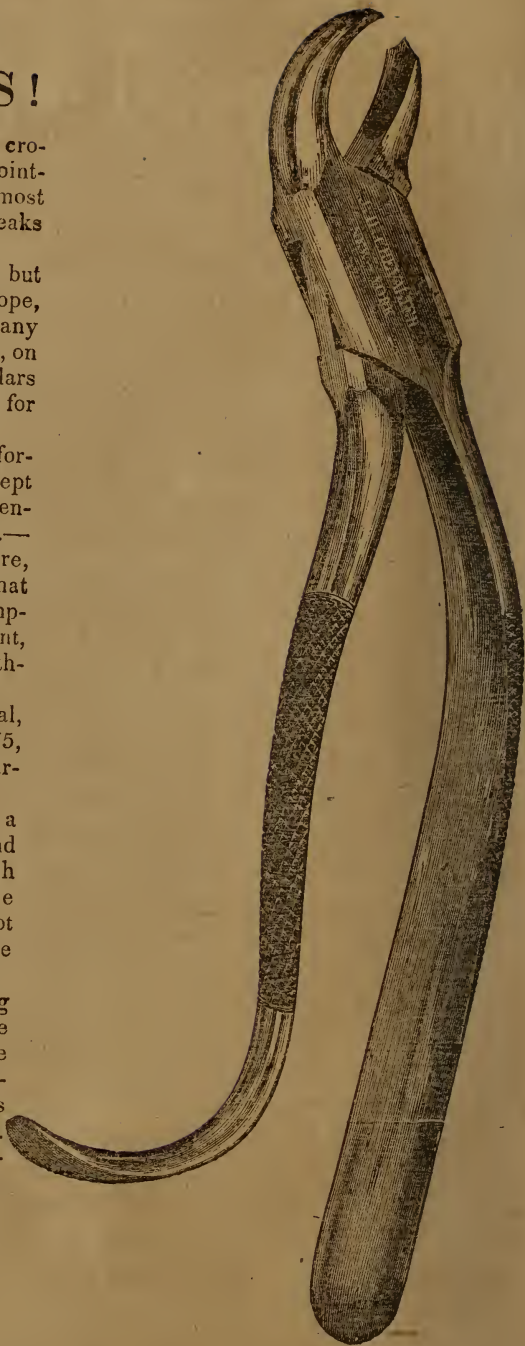
I furnish everything used in the practice of the Dental Profession at the lowest prices, and execute small orders quite as promptly as large ones.

Catalogues will be furnished on application to

JOHN D. CHEVALIER,

360 Broadway,

N. Y.



THE NEW YORK

TEETH MANUFACTURING CO.,

404 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Manufacturers of superior Teeth of all descriptions.
To those unacquainted with the Co's Teeth they
offer the following recommendations.

"The undersigned have used the Teeth manufactured by the N. Y. Teeth Manufacturing Co., 404 Broadway, N. Y., in a number of cases, and they take pleasure in recommending them to the profession as combining all the essential elements of good teeth, in a superior degree; viz; successful resistance to the action of fire, in single and repeated heating, great strength, clearness or translucency, beauty of form and coloring, and adaptation for setting.

Dr. GEORGE E. HAWES, N. Y.
" A. W. BROWN, N. Y.
" R. P. COOK, N. Y.
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" S. J. DORRANCE, Newark, N. J.
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" JOHN M. HOWE, New York,

Dr. JOHN ALLEN, N. Y.
" WM. MEAD, Newark.
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"The New York Teeth Manufacturing Co., have now on hand a fine assortment of Teeth of a perfectly natural form when mounted, which are made expressly for the style of work known as continuous Gums. They are made in sets including molars and bicuspid, and of such form upon the grinding surfaces as to produce a perfect articulation, without marring the beauty of the teeth by grinding."

JOHN ALLEN.

The following articles will be found on sale at the Company's Depot, No. 404, Broadway, N. Y.

Gold and Silver Plate and Wire,

Gold Solder 14, 16, and 18 Carats

The attention of the profession is called to their solders, believing they will be found superior to any heretofore sold. They have an article of silver solder, flowing beautifully with the toughness of plate.

Platina Plate and Wire, Gold and Tin Foils, Abbey's, Griswold's and Kearsings,

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

They also solicit a trial of Foil manufactured expressly for them with great care, and warranted pure.

Corundum Wheels,
Bench Tools of all kinds,
Soldering Lamps,
Self-Acting Blowpipes,

Slabs and Files,
Impression Cups,
Mouth Blowpipes,
Hand and Foot Lathes of different patterns,

Also Miles' Lathe to go by hand or foot without any alteration, carrying four stones or brushes, burrs, drills, &c., two stones running with different degrees of velocity, and all at the same time if required, without unscrewing or changing.

Spittoons,	Instrument Tables,	Wax—White and Yellow,
Instruments of all kinds at	Tooth Powder—boxes and	Tooth Brushes and Floss silk,
Manufacturer's prices,	jars,	Parmy's Tooth Polishers,
Materials for making Teeth—crude and prepared.		

The Company will furnish J. M. Crowell's Block bodies or enamels; the Body at \$5.00 per lb., the Enamel \$1.00 per oz., Gum, \$1.50 per oz.

Brush Wheels and Brushes	Polishing Powders and	Plaster of Paris or Gypsum,
Varnish for Casts,	Rouge,	Plate Shears,
Pliers and Punches,	Stubbs Files,	American and French Files,
Operating Chairs,	Arkansas Oil Stone,	Teeth Mounted, and contin-
Block Teeth,	Teeth Mounted,	uous Gums made to order
Works on Dentistry,	Haw's Moulding Flask.	for the profession.
	Mills' do. do.	

Materials for Continuous Gums, prepared by Drs. John Allen and Putnam, also prepared by the Co., from receipts furnished in November last, by Dr. Allen with full directions for use, together with all articles, of every name and nature, used by Dentists.

Orders will be filled without delay by the Actuaries of the Company, who are experienced in the practice of Dentistry and sale of Teeth, consequently Dentists may rely upon having their orders filled with strict regard to description and the requirements of each case.

Respectfully,

SOLYMAN BROWN,	} Actuaries,
CHARLES S. MILES,	
JOHN M. CROWELL,	

THE FORCEP,

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Vol. I.

January.

No. I.

ARTICLE I.

[For The Forcep.]

SALIVARY CALCULUS.

BY A. C. CASTLE, M. D.

The collection of *Salivary Calculus* or "tatar" has, in common with the teeth, of late years, received a large share of practical attention, but not to that extent which it demands. It has indeed been the subject of many theories, some quite humorous, and others deserving respect. Some have supposed it to be exhaled from the substance of the gums, others think that it is built up by animaculæ, similar to "*coral* reefs," and numerous members of the dental profession ascribe it to the absence of "cleanliness."

Salivary calculus, I opine, occupies, or rather its elements occupy a more important position and influence upon the system, than, from its apparent insignificance, has been supposed. Several excellent "Treatises on the Teeth" confirm the physiological view which I have taken upon this subject.

It is computed that from twenty-four to twenty-eight pounds of saliva, *in quantity*, is secreted every twenty-four hours. Its elements or constituent principles in

health constitute mucilage, albumen, phosphate and oxalate of Lime, and phosphate of ammonia and magnesia. In disease the saliva is acidified, especially in aphthous children, in mothers, *nursing*, and phthical subjects, or when suffering from gastric affections.

Enderlin's researches yield the following results in regard to the constituents of the saliva, and which forms the basis of *salivary calculus* :

The constituents of calivary calculus soluble in Water

Tribasic phosphate soda (3 Na O, P O 5), 28,122
Chlorides of sodium and potassium, 5, 61,930
Sulphate of soda,.....2,315

Constituents insoluble in Water.

Phosphate of Lime,.....
" Magnesia,.....
" peroxide of iron, ...6,509
Loss, ...2,124

Ashee of Human Blood (Berzelius.)

Tribasic phosphate soda.....12.1
Chloride sodium.....54.769
" potassium.....4.416
Sulphate soda,.....2.461
Phosphate of lime,.....3.636
" magnesia, ...0.769
Oxide of iron, with phosphate of Iron,.....10.77

"Feces of Adults," (Berzelius.)

Chloride sodium, and alkaline sulphates,.....1.367	} 4,000 soluble salts.
Tribasic phosphate of soda,.....2.633	
Phosphate of lime and magnesia,.....80.373	
Sulphate of lime, ...4.530	} 94.933 insoluble salts.
Phosphate of peroxide of iron,.....2.090	
Silica, ...7,940	

"Pulmonary mucus," (Nasse.)

Water,	955.320	Sulphate soda,	0.400
Solid residue,	44.480	Carbonate soda,	0.198
Mucin, }	22.750	Phosphate soda,	0.050
Albumen, }	1.004	Phosphate potash,	} 0.974
Water extract,	8.006	with traces of iron,	
Alcohol extract,	1,810	Carbonate potash,	0.291
Fat,	2.887	Silica and sulphate	} 0.555
Chloride sodium,	5.825	of potash,	

From the analysis of saliva *Enderlin* conceives that saliva enters largely into the chemistry of digestion and in the formation of the blood. In its normal state saliva is alkaline and gives off ammonia, but the secretion of the mucus of the mouth, under other circumstances, is acid. The evaporation of a drop of saliva gives rise to a beautiful crystalline arrangement, similar in form to hydrochlorate of ammonia.

I look upon *salivary calculus*, in all respects, as being analogous to *urinary calculus*. It partakes of all the physical appearances, consistence, mottled strata, hardness, softness, friableness, &c., &c., presented in the various calculi of the urinary organs. It is generally de-

posited upon those teeth of imperfect combinations of their constituents, and rarely, if ever upon those teeth (if we except during sickness, of a *sediment*, as it were, upon the inside of the teeth after "indisposition") perfectly organized, and belonging to a sound, healthy constitution. When it is present in such cases, a semicircular line of calculus is discovered immediately under the edges of the gums, encircling the neck of the teeth; in form it is like an inverted crescent upon the edge of the enamel, where it blends with the external lamina of the bone of the tooth. It is a very dense and exceedingly hard concretion, requiring considerable force to remove it from the teeth, and fractures with a sharp clicking sound. I conceive this formation of tartar to be more destructive to the alveoli than any other. It gradually insinuates itself down the fang of the tooth, and in many cases I have seen that it has destroyed or rather severed the nerve at its entrance to the foramen of the tooth at the apex of the fang, which it has entirely closed, and of course has destroyed the aperture through which the internal vital membrane passed into the dental chamber. The dento-alveolar periosteum being pushed away and destroyed, carrying by absorption the alveoli with it, the teeth, in a perfectly sound state, fall from their positions. So hard is this concretion upon the fangs as to require the removal of a portion of the surface of the bone, to relieve it from its embrace. Microscopic examination discovers that this calculus exists in a crystalline state, and by its irritating effects frequently causes what are supposed to be neuralgic pains.

The next form of salivary calculus is of a soft, friable, pulverant nature. It is of two kinds, the simple *phosphate of lime*, and the *ammoniaco-magnesia phosphate of lime*, with the usual combinations of animal matter; and *oxa*

late of lime upon investigation will be found to exist in large quantities in those subjects where the oxalates exist in excess.

We find it deposited on the teeth* and not upon the flesh, but upon such substances as answer the analagous purpose of the nuclei in the bladder for the deposition of calculus on them. Salivary calculus is found deposited on artificial bone or porcelain teeth, on the silver or gold plates, and also on the dead fangs of teeth; but the absorbing process which removes the useless bone uncovered by flesh, prevents its deposition on exposed alveoli. It sometimes is found in the *Whartonian duct* in one form of *ranula*. Salivary calculus has been extirpated from this duct as large as a hazel nut; and a hog's bristle, in the case of a shoemaker, presented to the Anatomical Society in Paris, by M. Robert, exhibited the nucleous for the formation of the calculus attached to or embracing it.

It is generally deposited, as I have heretofore mentioned, upon those teeth of imperfect combinations of their constituents, and rarely, if ever, if we except a sediment thrown down consequent upon the abnormal secretions, superinduced by ordinary "indisposition," or in larger collections in the confirmed diseased. Disease, as particularly perceived in *phthisis pulmonalis*, increasing the exhalation of acid and alkaline matter, their combination precipitates and forms these concretions or a corroding acidified matter upon the teeth according to the one most in excess, and which is not to be seen upon teeth of a healthy constitution and habits, where the healthy secretions are preserved. It collects in great quantities in

*The deposition of tartar is frequently found on the teeth of one side of the mouth only, whilst on the other the teeth are clear and perfectly free. It will be found in such cases that the individual is in the habit of masticating the food on the one side thus, in a measure naturally cleansing them.

strumous and rickety children, and from the readiness of the saliva to become putrid, we find the acidified matter eating into and destroying the teeth. In aphthous and teething children, this is a great cause of local and constitutional irritation, and I have no doubt that it is one cause of the bronchial irritation and sympathetic cough superinduced by the immense quantity of glairy mucus exhaled from the bronchial cells consequent upon a sub-inflammatory action, either from a metastasis of action, or physiological cause as we daily observe in extensive superficial burns. In mothers of strumous diathesis, whilst nursing, tartar accumulates in large quantities, or canker sores afflict the mouth, and a filthy, acrid, corroding, green acidified matter occupies the place of the tartar, which "eats" into the enamel and bone of the teeth, which renders them so exquisitely painful as to be nearly useless for their intended purposes.

In the increased secretion of saliva in teething children, who shall say that the "dribblings," by which it is generally known, and which are considered by the nurse as a good "sign," do not discharge an important office in conveying to the absorbents and secretive powers the quota of lime so necessary to the formation of the teeth? The substance of the buccal mucus membrane, developing, as it does, the large and numerous openings into its substance, its close contact, and identifying itself so intimately with the *alveolo-dental periosteum*, which originally formed the sacs containing the germs of the teeth, the absorption, then, of the lime I think may be accounted for and the absence of salivary calculus, upon the teeth of healthy children, and its presence upon those whose secretive powers are injured by trashy, indigestive *unnecessaries* with which maternal fondness crams their progeny—thus irritating and destroying the healthy activity of

the lymphatic system. Daily may be seen, upon the dissecting table, infantile, and other subjects, which had been of strumous diathesis, with limy concretions in the substance of the lungs, the liver, and in two instances I have seen them in the spleen, and in the bladder, which no doubt are here deposited, in the hurry, as it were, of the system, or the *vis vitæ* and *vis medicatrix naturæ*, exerting their influences to get rid of the superabundance of lime, now refused, although necessary to the several disordered systems of the animal economy; or the surcharged particles, not being able through their proper organs, to make their healthy required deposits, seek an exit by other channels and, as I have shown, enter into chemical combinations and depositions. In adults where the teeth are deficient in lime, this peculiar characteristic presents itself. The absorbents of the gums and teeth are more active, as if they were endeavoring to take up the lime deposited upon them. In old age, salivary calculus is deposited in immense quantities, the animal economy no longer requiring the usual supply of lime but on the contrary it is its constant endeavor to get rid of the superabundance. Hence, "grave" complaints, stone in the bladder, loss of hair, dry pinched nails, ossification of the heart and arteries, depositions in the joints and partial ossification, a calculus deposition, of portions of the ligaments, and the irritations of all the large excretory and vital exhalant organs, are as much consequent upon this exciting cause, as pouring out of surcharged bile will cause biliary "complaints," and as other organs being either surcharged or deficient in their secretions and excretions, have their several influences upon the general system. That the lime is necessary to the animal economy, does not require my aid to establish. That its continuous supply is necessary to the formation,

continuation and permanency of the bones, other portions of the "system," falls under our daily observation. I have had opportunities of observing many illustrations of the deprivation of lime to the animal system. The most amusing illustration of the want of lime and the effects of its presence, if I may be permitted to digress, came under my notice on my voyage from South America, to "sunny France." We had omitted to procure gravel for the poultry, and in a few days after we were "at sea," the poultry began to droop and wound up their afflictions with the "pip," or as the sailors termed it, the "scurvy." Their feathers fell from their bodies, and it was perfectly ludicrous to see the numerous *unfeathery* tribe in the most profound misery, moping away their time in an utter state of nudity. Amusing myself one day by fishing up "gulf weed," which floated in immense "fields" upon the surface of the ocean, I shook from it numerous small crabs, about the size of a pea. The poultry, with one accord, roused themselves from their torpor, and seemingly, as if by instinct aware of the therapeutic qualities of these interesting animals, they partook of them with greater avidity than any invalid ever swallowed the "waters" at the "springs." After a few hours the excellence of the remedy was apparent; the "roosters" began to crow, the hens to strut and look saucy. Taking the hint I burnt some bones and mixed them with their food, and in a few days they all appeared in quite a holiday suit of feathers, derived from the lime of the bones, and that forming a constituent part of the crab shells.—In regard to the density of the teeth, it may be summed up in the comparison, that as the feather of the chick is to the feather of the fowl (the change of which being analagous to dentition with the chick,) so are the deciduous to that of the permanent teeth in children. It is a singular fact that "moulting," is of similar physiolog-

ical phenomena to teething, and this dentition of birds is equally *fatal* to them, if not more so, as is teething to children.

ARTICLE II.

Method of Avoiding the WARPING or SPRINGING of Metallic plates in the process of soldering full sets of Teeth.

The frequent and vexatious *failures* in this important operation, render it very desirable with the mechanical Dentist, to have a process easy of execution, by which these failures may be always avoided; and the following plan has been so long and so successfully tried as to render its entire success unquestionable.

When the piece of work is ready for soldering, take three parts of well washed sand and one part of calcined plaster, mixed together in a dry state and kept in a box for daily use, and wet them to the condition of a paste, with which the plate and its arrangement of teeth are to be covered in the following manner. Place a sufficient quantity of the above named paste upon a piece of paper on a flat surface, and set the piece of work upon it, pressing it down into the wet mass until the metal comes almost, but not quite in contact with the paper. Then bring up the mortar against the fronts of the teeth and over their ends or points the thickness of one third of an inch, also upon the metal plate to the depth of half an inch, excepting where the solder is to flow. When this has been carefully done, in such manner that the teeth and plate are covered equally to the depth prescribed, take a strip of platina plate one fourth of an inch broad, and as thick as ordinary plate used for full sets, long enough to embrace

the outer circumference of the mortar or mixture of plaster and sand, and adjust it in contact with the same. This platina band must be provided with three hooks of the same metal, one inch in length, and soldered to the band so that when bent they may rest upon the plaster that covers the end of the teeth. One of these hooks should be in the center, or front, and one within half an inch of each end of the band, and both the band and the hooks may be covered with a thin coating of the mortar to keep the whole in place. Let the mortar then be trimmed to a uniform thickness, in order that the heat used in soldering may be equally diffused as it approaches the plate and teeth. Let the plaster set perfectly, and the whole be ready to be placed upon a bed of charcoal in a soldering cup, ready to be heated. In order that the heat may be applied both steadily and progressively, the bottom of the sheet-iron soldering cup should be perforated with holes like a cullender, each hole of the diameter of a large pea. Place this cup, containing the work to be soldered, over a fire of live coals, either anthracite or charcoal, and let the coal within the cup remain ignited over a gentle draft, until the work resting upon it is heated almost to redness, when the blast of the blowpipe may be applied and the work completed. Suction sets heated in this manner will fit the mouth as exactly after soldering as before, providing all particulars of the process be honestly observed.

Rationale of the process. 1. The small quantity of plaster employed, compared with the sand, avoids the great expansion and contraction which unavoidably takes place when much plaster is used, inasmuch as the water absorbed by the plaster, is all driven off by the heat.

II. The particles of pure sand, or silex, suffer very

little expansion or contraction by the heat employed in soldering.

III. The *gradual application* of the heat, implied in the foregoing description, causes all parts of the metal to expand and contract together, without any violent effect upon any particular part.

IV. The *equable manner* in which the mortar is spread on the surface of the metallic plate, has some influence on the fortunate result.

V. The *purity of the sand*, or the absence of all kinds of foreign matter, is essential to the perfect success of this process,—therefore, wash the sand.

ARTICLE III.

CRYSTALIZED GOLD.

For the benefit of our Professional Brethren, wishing to use up their old fillings or scraps of foil, and try Crystallized Gold, we give the following receipt:

Take of Gold one part, heat in crucible to a red heat, add six parts of crude mercury, (being careful not to inhale the fumes,) when cold rub in a mortar to amalgamate, place in a dish and heat to boiling water heat, let it stand three to four hours, eat out the mercury with dilute nitric acid, wash the residue with tepid water, being very careful not to break the crystals asunder, place it into a crucible and heat to nearly white heat. It is necessary to have it nearly to the point of melting to make it tough.

ARTICLE IV.

CONTINUOUS GUM.

In answer to the numerous inquiries addressed to us in reference to Continuous Gum work we publish the following answers, and should be pleased to have more light thrown on the subject.

Messrs. Editors:—In compliance with your request, I send you the following answers to the many inquiries which are made, with reference to my improved method of setting artificial teeth with continuous gum.

Q. Does the plate warp in fusing the gum upon the teeth and plate?

A. It does not warp, so as to prevent the plate from fitting, the same as it did before the gum was applied, if the work is properly done. In this respect the new method possesses a most decided advantage over the old.—The linear expansion and contraction of platina, (that being the plate usually employed,) when subjected to sudden transitions of heat and cold, is only about one half as great as that of eighteen carat gold, and the mineral compound which forms the gum, is made to accord in this respect with the plate, so that there is no undue contraction, either in the metal or the mineral; hence there is neither a warping of the plate, or cracking of the gum, in cooling, after fusion.

Q. Is it not heavier than ordinary gold work?

A. It is heavier than a set of gum or single teeth, but not more so than many cases of well made block-work, mounted on gold plates. A slight difference in weight, more or less, if the plate is perfectly fitted to the mouth,

is not perceptible to the patient. A much more perfect fit can be obtained with platina, than ordinary gold plate, and when fitted is much less liable to change its form; as the heat does not act upon it as upon other metals.

Q. Does platina tarnish in the mouth?

A. No. It is in this respect, as free from tarnish as a pure gold plug.

Q. Does this style of work possess sufficient strength for mastication?

A. When properly done, it possess more strength than any other method now in use, with which I am acquainted. In this respect, it has stood the test in many cases, where block, and single teeth, after repeated trials, had failed.

Q. Should a tooth get broken, can it be repaired?

A. One or more teeth can be readily replaced, and the piece rendered as perfect as before.

Q. Does the gum change color in the mouth?

A. Not in the least. It stands as well as on block or gum teeth.

Q. Has it been sufficiently tested, as to decide with reference to its practical results.

A. It is now over four years since I have used it exclusively in my practice, and have confined my operations almost entirely to this branch of the profession, and I now look upon it with more confidence than at any former period. The difficulties that presented themselves in the early stages of this improvement, have been entirely overcome, and the most perfect practical results are now readily obtained, with unerring certainty. Would time and space permit, I could add the testimony of many eminent Dentists in this and other cities, whose experience in this respect tallies with my own.

J. ALLEN, .

ARTICLE V. GOLD FILINGS.

For the benefit of Dentists living at remote distances from gold refiners, desiring to work their filings into plate, we give the following receipt, said to be good.

Place the filings into a crucible and melt with sal soda, add nitre and roast several hours. Should it prove brittle, place the gold in a new crucible, and add 2 grs. lead to each dwt. gold and re-melt with nitre; pour into another new crucible and re-melt with nitre and a very small portion of borax. The crucibles being new, with the assistance of the nitre act as cupels and extract the lead and other impurities.

Note.—Liverpool, Cumberland, or other bituminous coal is preferable to anthracite. In case of the breaking of crucibles, it is more readily separated from the gold and roasted out. Should this accident occur, roast out as much as possible by keeping your gold and cinders at the melting point several hours, let the mass cool to redness, add crude mercury, (being careful not to inhale the fumes,) rub up in a mortar; eat out with diluted nitric acid and re-melt.

ARTICLE VI. FILES.

The New York Teeth Manufacturing Company being about to commence the manufacture of files for Dental purposes, having engaged superior European workmen for the purpose, solicit from the profession models of any new and useful patterns they may desire.

ARTICLE IX.

MEETING OF DENTISTS,

TO CONSIDER THE EFFECTS OF ETHER AND CHLOROFORM ON THE
HUMAN SYSTEM.

At 57 Bond Street, December 4th, 1854.

On motion, Dr. Solyman Brown was called to the Chair, and C. S. Putnam, Secretary.

The President announced that those present would be heard in alphabetical order, and first called the name of Allen.

Dr. J. Allen of 30 Bond St., rose and stated that he understood the object of the meeting was, to collect *facts* from gentlemen in the active practice of their profession, drawn from their actual experience and illustrative of the effects of the two great anæsthetic agents *ether* and *chloroform* upon the human system.

His observation had been limited, having administered it only in about twenty cases. He had always regarded it as a dangerous agent, and invariably represented to his patients that the insensibility thus produced was too much for so little. He had observed that the patient would frequently insist that the tooth was not out, and nothing but feeling the cavity or seeing the tooth, could convince them to the contrary.

In one case a patient called loud for Brandy and went to another room in search for it.

He also mentioned a case which fell under his notice in Cincinnati, of a married lady, who being in good health walked a mile and a half to have several teeth removed,

while under the influence of Chloroform. Several were extracted and in a few minutes after, she died instantly in the operating chair.

Dr. Burras, of Oliver Street, remarked that he first tried it on a sister, as an experiment, not deeming it injurious. It speedily manifested its peculiar effect, and she placed her brother's hat on her head, put on his coat and nursed the Sofa Pillows on her lap, but completely forgot the whole on becoming rational. At the same time he tried it upon an aged lady, with a view to tranquilize her nervous system, and its effects were so delicious that she thought "every poor man should have a bottle of it." He also stated other cases, showing that his patients often formed erroneous impressions while under the influence of ether, which was difficult to divest themselves of after the effects had entirely passed off.

Dr. Barlow, 471 Hudson Street, had witnessed the use of ether in no less than fifteen hundred cases, and was in the habit of using it three or four times a week. He often had cases in which both sexes would say and do things, and act very differently from what they would in their ordinary condition; would divulge secrets or relate things unconsciously, yet, seemingly not so, at the moment, which they would not, on any account have known. An Irish woman supposed she had been in Ireland, and saw there her father, mother and friends. A lady who had recently been at Christy's Minstrels, exclaimed, "Oh, Dear George Christy, how I should like to kiss you." A gentleman who was fond of horses called for his whip, and placed himself in a position as though he was driving a fast nag.

Thought a woman under such circumstances might be

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while under the influence of Chloroform. Several were extracted and in a few minutes after, she died instantly in the operating chair.

Dr. Burras, of Oliver Street, remarked that he first tried it on a sister, as an experiment, not deeming it injurious. It speedily manifested its peculiar effect, and she placed her brother's hat on her head, put on his coat and nursed the Sofa Pillows on her lap, but completely forgot the whole on becoming rational. At the same time he tried it upon an aged lady, with a view to tranquilize her nervous system, and its effects were so delicious that she thought "every poor man should have a bottle of it." He also stated other cases, showing that his patients often formed erroneous impressions while under the influence of ether, which was difficult to divest themselves of after the effects had entirely passed off.

Dr. Barlow, 471 Hudson Street, had witnessed the use of ether in no less than fifteen hundred cases, and was in the habit of using it three or four times a week. He often had cases in which both sexes would say and do things, and act very differently from what they would in their ordinary condition; would divulge secrets or relate things unconsciously, yet, seemingly not so, at the moment, which they would not, on any account have known. An Irish woman supposed she had been in Ireland, and saw there her father, mother and friends. A lady who had recently been at Christy's Minstrels, exclaimed, "Oh, Dear George Christy, how I should like to kiss you." A gentleman who was fond of horses called for his whip, and placed himself in a position as though he was driving a fast nag.

Thought a woman under such circumstances might be

honest and faithful in her statements, her impressions having all the force of realities.

Dr. Burdell, 31 Bond Street, had a case in point, corroborating the statements of the preceding speaker. A gentleman brought a lady to have a tooth removed. After the operation, she said "*now George, what did you kiss me for? You did kiss me! You took advantage of me.*" The Doctor observed that had the person supposed to be implicated been her husband or lover, and present, it would have been morally impossible to correct an erroneous impression, and hardly possible, even then. It was his decided conviction that ether was an active agent in exciting the reproductive organs.

Dr. Babcock, of New York, gave ether to a gentleman whose first impulse was to bolt through the window and fetch a bucket of water, to ~~obey~~ a supposed command. A Lady who had some domestic troubles, inquired for her child, and afterwards wished to know if she had made any imprudent remark.

Dr. Crane, of New York, had used these two agents in a few cases. He thought he saw danger in their indiscriminate use. Generally, if patients uttered anything, it was in reference to persons not present.

Dr. Castle, of New York, had not used ether for the last three years; was convinced of its injurious effects, and did not think that dentists, in general, should use it, on account of their *limited knowledge* of its *physiological* effects. He thought it acted powerfully on the pupil, an index of its action upon the nervous centres and the heart. Ladies of a plethoric habit, or of extreme nervous sensibility—those in whom excitement of the circulation is to

be deprecated, especially where there is a disposition to Scrofulous Consumption, ought specially to be interdicted from its use. He was also satisfied of its influence in exciting the reproductive organs.

Dr. Crowell had witnessed the effects of ether in several hundred cases. Had often noticed that an erroneous impression, in the minds of his patients, might be formed of what did or did not transpire while thus etherized, which could not be effaced for months and years. He related two interesting cases in point. Nine years ago, a young lady called with her mother, to have a tooth removed. Soon after the operation, she angrily complained that he had rudely kissed her, and no assurance of her mother could convince her to the contrary. So thoroughly riveted is the impression, that on meeting her last summer, at Saratoga, and asking her if she had got rid of that foolish impression, replied, "O, that is nonsense. You know you did."

In another case the Lady insisted that she had been thrown upon the floor, and that the operators knees rested on her breast while he removed the tooth. He spoke of many similar delusions of mind, and was satisfied that no person fully under the influence of ether could afterwards relate with certainty what did or did not transpire.

J. G. Ambler was of the opinion that the effects of Chloroform were different from those produced by Ether. As to Chloroform, patients are insensible of what occurs, with ether, not necessarily so.

Mr. Dillingham, of Brooklyn, had a limited experience, but was satisfied of its general effects in producing hallucinations of the mind.

Mr. Francis had used, or seen Ether and Chloroform used, in at least four hundred cases. For one lady he removed seven teeth, but she imagined that he was operating for her child, of which she was constantly speaking. He also spoke of two well dressed females who called upon him professionally. One of them took chloroform, and while under its influence used language of the most ridiculous, profane, and even obscene description. When recovered she seemed perfectly unconscious of having uttered any improper expression, and apparently not accustomed to its use.

Mr. Guning said his experience was limited. Desired to know *who called the meeting*. Thought the movement rather hasty, &c., &c.,

Dr. Haslet, related a case of a young married lady, who, under the excitement of ether, caught him round the neck in the most endearing manner. He had witnessed several cases of females, who, on the recovery of consciousness, would seem to have a vague recollection of what had been their morbid impression, and frequently an erroneous idea would become more or less permanent,

Mr. Hurd, of Williamsburg, thought that in many instances, in his experience, impressions formed under the influence of ether, seemed as real as if it were really so; and would continue the same in the mind afterwards unless circumstances proved to the contrary. At this point the word hallucination was discussed, and the sense of the meeting seemed to be that the morbid perception to which the word is applied is more *lasting*, as well as stronger, when produced by ether or chloroform than any other species of false impression.

Dr. Peck observed, that an idea presented as the Patient became affected, would continue through its action. Believed Dr. Beale innocent.

Other Gentlemen addressed the meeting, but our limited space precludes us from noticing their remarks.

WAX FOR IMPRESSIONS.

To toughen wax for Impressions, melt with one sixteenth to one eighth part Raw White Turpentine, according to the temperature of the weather.

ARTICLE X.

BOOK NOTICE.

We have received from Dr. T. D. Thompson, of Providence, Rhode Island, a beautifully executed volume, published by Messrs. E. B. Murphy & Co., of Boston, entitled "FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE, RELATING TO THE TEETH," *showing their influence upon the health, speech, and looks, with directions for their care and preservation.*

This work is a very judicious compilation, fitted for general circulation as well as professional reference, on the subject of the management of the teeth. Dr. Thomson, the Editor, is a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, an institution which has conferred lasting benefits on community by giving a thorough Dental education to many pupils from various parts of our country. Among these Dr. Thompson holds a highly reputable position, both as an operator and an author. As an

operator he has already taken a favorable stand among the eminent Dentists of his adopted city. As an author, he lays no claim to originality, but has collected with skill and judgment, from the works of others. The volume before us comprises 250 duodecimo pages, and several engraved illustrations of the various subjects. The work is well printed, on good paper, and is every way well worth the publishers price, 75 cents, either to the professional or non-professional reader. Copies may be ordered from the warehouse of the New York Teeth Manufacturing Company, 404 Broadway, New York.

ARTICLE XI.

CIRCULAR TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

Gentlemen :—The *Actuaries* of the "NEW YORK TEETH MANUFACTURING COMPANY" issued a prospectus comprising the plans, purposes and "*Articles of Association*" of the chartered corporation of which they are superintendents, in the month of February last, and copies were forwarded to your address. We are now able to state that the Capital Stock of this Association has all been taken by responsible parties, and payment of installments has been made with such commendable punctuality, that the Treasury is in funds for future operations on an enlarged scale. Thus the cash foundation of the enterprise in which we are ardently engaged, is firmly established, even in this unprecedented period of commercial embarrassment and distress.

The *Actuaries* kept the subscription open to the members of the Dental profession for eight months, a period

sufficient to allow those of the remotest sections of the country, to avail themselves of the evident advantages of membership. When this had been done, the remainder of the stock was sold to capitalists who clearly foresaw the ultimate profits of the investment.

Of the character and qualities of the teeth produced by this company, many gentlemen of the profession have already expressed their opinion over their respective signatures, as may be seen by the company's advertisement on the cover of this work.

As our original Prospectus intimates, we have directed our special attention to the following important objects: viz:—the cultivation of VARIETY as to the colors and forms of our teeth, and the preservation of *strength* as well under the blowpipe as in the process of mastication. These are points so essential in mineral teeth that the Actuaries of this company are unitedly resolved never to lose sight of them for a single moment, in pursuit of any other object whatsoever.

The *numbering* of the teeth manufactured in this establishment, by means of figures on the backs, is a feature not to be overlooked by the Dental Operator, as by aid of these numbers he can order at any time, exactly the size of teeth needed for immediate use.

In addition to the facts already stated, it is but just to the company, that the profession should know some other particulars regarding the manufacture of our teeth. The rivets are not only accommodated in size and number to the different sizes of teeth, respectively, but those nearest the butts of the teeth are longer than those near the points, in order that they may take firmer hold of the body; and our longest teeth have three pivots each.

When the rivets are thus of different lengths and penetrate to different depths, within the body of the tooth,

they are much less liable to break the tooth, or to be withdrawn when force is applied to them in mastication, or otherwise. More than this, the heads of our rivets are made *funnel shaped*, whereby is avoided any thick mass of metal which might injure the tooth by expansion.

ARTICLE XII. TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editors of THE FORCEP, respectfully invite the co-operation of all members of the Dental profession who are willing to furnish articles suitable for the pages of this Journal. Essays of a practical nature, and recipes of known value, will be especially acceptable and extensively useful, as we intend that this work shall reach all the Dentists whose addresses can be obtained, and more particularly those who are willing to aid its publication and increase its usefulness by contributing one dollar per annum for its support.

ARTICLE XIII. LETTERS AND ORDERS.

It is particularly desired that all Letters, Orders, and packages sent to the Actuaries, and relating to the business of the Company, should have the following address: "New York Teeth Manufacturing Company, No. 404 Broadway, New York." Letters to the Actuaries intended to be private, should be marked "*confidential*."

CONTENTS.

	Page.
ARTICLE I.—Salivary Calculus, ...	1
ARTICLE II.—Method of avoiding the Warping or Springing of Metalic Plates in the process of soldering full Sets of Teeth.	8
ARTICLE III.—Crystalized Gold, - - - - -	10
ARTICLE IV.—Continuous Gum, - - - - -	11
ARTICLE V.—Gold Filings, - - - - -	13
ARTICLE VI.—Files, - - - - -	13
ARTICLE VII.—Allen vs. Hunter, - - - - -	14
ARTICLE VIII.—American Dentists in Paris, - - - - -	15
ARTICLE IX.—Meeting of Dentists, &c., - - - - -	16
ARTICLE X.—Book Notice, - - - - -	21
ARTICLE XI.—Circular to the Dental Profession, - - - - -	22
ARTICLE XII.—To Contributors, - - - - -	24
ARTICLE XIII.—Letters and Orders, - - - - -	24

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Gum, \$2 per oz.; Body, 50 cents per oz., or \$5 per lb.; 1 oz. gum and 6 oz. body, \$5

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Tickets for the Course, \$110; Matriculation, \$3; Diploma fee, \$30; Dissective Tickets (optional) \$10; Summer Infirmary tickets (optional) \$25 each; Winter Infirmary tickets, free. Payment in advance. Board \$3 to \$4 per week.

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